

THE Ne'er-Do-Well

By
REX BEACH

"The Spoiler," "The Barrier,"
"The Silver Horde," Etc.

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CHAPTER XIX.

Kirk replied dryly, looking the Spaniard over with cold blue eyes. "No! I think you've gone about far enough."

"You offend!" exclaimed Ramon triumphantly.

"Look here!" said Kirk. "I've had enough of this. No advanced threatening, and the Spaniard nervously gave way. 'I don't fight duels. It's against the law. In my country it's a crime to kill a man in cold blood, and we don't do a fellow up and beat him when he's helpless and then offer him the honorable satisfaction of either committing murder or being killed. They're not wearing duels this season.' His hands clinched involuntarily. 'I don't want to hurt you, Alvarez, but I may not be able to help it if you don't keep out of my way.'"

He left the fiery little Panamanian still scowling and muttering threats and went his way, wondering vaguely how his attentions to Chiquita had become so quickly known. He was informed later in the afternoon.

As he left the office for the day he was handed a note from Mrs. Cortlandt requesting him to call at once, and, summoning a coach, he was driven directly to her house. Unlike the Garavel home, the house which the Cortlandts had leased was set upon the water front, its rear balcony overlooking the sea where it lay the foundation of the city wall.

Edith kept him waiting a moment before she descended, dressed for her afternoon ride.

"You got my note?"

"Yes; and I came straight from the office."

"I suppose you know what it is about now?"

"What news?"

"Your engagement." She laughed with an amusement that did not ring quite true.

"You're the second one to speak about that. I'm not engaged."

"Of course not. Didn't think for a moment I believed it. I was calling on some Spanish people this afternoon and heard the report. I admit it was a shock. When I learned the details I knew at once you ought to be told before it developed into something embarrassing. Come into the other room; there is a breeze from the water." She led him into the parlor, from which the open windows, shrouded now by drawn shutters, gave access to the rear porch with its chairs and hammock.

"Dear, dear! You foolish boy, you're always in trouble, aren't you? You really don't deserve to be helped. Why, you have avoided me for weeks."

"The new arrangement has swamped us with work. I have had no time to go out."

"Indeed! You had time to run after the first pretty Spanish face you saw. You mean Miss Garavel?"

"Yes. Didn't you realize what you were doing?"

"I realized what I was trying to do, but I could understand better what you are talking about if I knew just what this difficulty is."

"Why, this silly 'engagement' of yours. Don't pretend to be so stupid."

"Ramon Alvarez heard that same report and very cautiously invited me to wait a few minutes while he killed me. It's tremendously flattering to be linked up with Miss Garavel, of course, but I haven't asked her to marry me."

"But you've seen her. You have called on her house."

"Sure! Twice at the invitation of the old gentleman. All the little Garavels were lined up like monkeys."

"And you dined there last night. Is that all you have seen of her?"

"No. I've seen her at Las Saracinas. That's why I went hunting so often."

At this confession, which Kirk delivered with sheepish reluctance, Mrs. Cortlandt drew herself up with an expression of anger.

"Then this has been going on for some time?" she cried. "Why, Kirk, you never told me."

"Why, she's only a child, and she's Spanish."

They stood motionless, facing each other. At last Kirk said gravely and deliberately:

"Yes, I love her better than anything in the world, and I want to marry her. I could give up my country, my dad—anything for her."

Pressing her gloved fingers to her temples, she turned her head blindly from side to side, whispering as if to herself:

"What will become of me?"

"Don't!" he cried in a panic and cast a hurried look over his shoulders. "You'll be overheard. Where's Cortlandt?"

"At his club, I suppose. I don't know—I don't care. You've been dishonest with me, Kirk."

"Don't act this way," he ordered roughly. "I'm terribly fond of you, but I never knew."

"You must have known."

"I knew nothing. I chose not to think. What I saw I forgot. I supposed you merely liked me as I liked you."

"You say you didn't know. Then what about that afternoon in the jungle? Oh, you're not blind. You must have seen a thousand times. Every hour we've been alone together. I've told you, and you let me go on believing you cared. I have no pride. I am not ashamed. It's too late for shame now. Why, even my husband knows."

With an exclamation he seized her by the arm. "You don't mean that!" he cried fiercely. But she wrenched herself away.

"Why do you think I made a man of you? Why did I force you up and up and over the heads of others? Why are you in line for the best position on the railroad? Did you think you had made good by your own efforts?" She laughed harshly. "I took Rumrals and Wade and Kimble and the others that you liked and forced them up with you, so you'd have an organization that couldn't be pulled down."

"Did you do all that?"

"I did more. I broke with Alvarez because of what his son did to you. I juggled the politics of this country. I threw him over and took Garavel."

"My God, what a mockery! But I won't let you—I won't let that girl spoil my work. I fostered this quarrel between Johnson and the superintendent, and I've used Rumrals to break trail for you. Why? Ask yourself why? Oh, Kirk," she cried, "you mustn't marry that girl! I'll make you a great man!"

"You seem to forget Cortlandt," he said dully.

She gave a scornful laugh. "You needn't bring Stephen in. He doesn't count. I doubt if he'd even care."

"I'm not going to listen to you," he cried. "I suppose I've been a fool, but this must end right here."

"You can't marry that girl," she reiterated, hysterically. She was half sobbing again, but not with the weakness of a woman; her grief was more like that of a despairing man.

"For heaven's sake, pull yourself together," said Kirk. "You have servants. I—I don't know what to say. I want to get out. I want to think it over. I'm—absolutely sorry. That's all I can say to think about now."

He turned and went blindly to the door, leaving her without a look behind.

When he had gone she drew off her riding gloves, removed her hat and dropped them both upon the nearest chair, then crept wearily up the stairs to her room.

A moment later the latticed wooden blinds at the end of the parlor swung open, and through the front window slipped Stephen Cortlandt. Behind him was a hammock swung in the coolest part of the balcony. The pupils of his eyes, ordinarily so dead and expressionless, were dilated like those of a man under the influence of a drug or suffering from a violent headache. He listened intently for an instant, his head on one side, then, hearing footsteps approaching from the rear of the house, he strode into the hall.

A maid appeared with a tray, a glass and a bottle. "I could not find the medicine," she said. "But I brought you some absinthe. It will do you the good, sir."

He checked her and with shaking fingers poured the glass full, then drank it off like so much water.

"You're not going out again in the heat, sir?"

"Yes. Tell Mrs. Cortlandt that I am dining at the University club."

Kirk never passed a more unpleasant night than the one which followed. In the morning he went straight to Rumrals with the statement that he could take no part in the little matrimonial tangle that had intruded to give Cortlandt.

"But it's too late now to back out. I saw him at the University club last evening and fixed the date for Saturday night."

"Did you tell him I was in the affair?"

"Certainly. I said it was your idea. It affected him deeply too. I never saw a chap so moved over a little thing."

Kirk thought quickly. Perhaps Edith had spoken rashly in her excitement and her husband did not know her feelings after all. Perhaps he only suspected. In that case it would never do to withdraw. It would seem like a confession of guilt.

"If he has accepted that ends it, I suppose," he said finally.

"What has happened?" Rumrals was watching him sharply.

"To be man enough to forget it. Rotten way to express myself, of course."

Kirk looked the speaker squarely in the eyes as he answered: "I haven't the least interest in any married man's affairs, never have had, in fact. I'm in love with Gertruda Garavel, and I'm engaged to marry her."

"The devil!"

"It's a fact. I didn't know until last night that I'd been accepted."

"Then just forget what I said. I was going north on a south bound track—I can stand orders. I really do congratulate you, old man. Miss Garavel is—well, I won't try to do her justice—I had no idea. Please pardon me."

"Certainly. Now that it's settled I'm not going to let any grass grow under my feet."

"Why, say! Garavel is to be the next president! Jove, you're lucky! Cortlandt told me last night that the old fellow's candidacy was to be announced Saturday night at the big ball. That's how he came to accept our invitation. He said his work would be over by then, and he'd be glad to join us after the dance. Well, your future wife and father-in-law are to be his guests that night, I suppose you know."

"Then they have patched up a truce with Alvarez? I'm glad to hear that."

"It's all settled, I believe. This dance is a big special event. The American minister and the various diplomatic gangs will be there, besides the prominent Spanish people. It's precisely the moment to launch the Garavel boom, and Cortlandt intends to do it. After it's over our little crowd will have supper and thank him for what he has done for us. Your promotion came just in time, didn't it? Talk about luck! We ought to hear from Washington before Saturday and know that our jobs are clinched. This uncertainty is nerve for me. You know, I have a wife and kid, and it means a lot. When you give Cortlandt that watch you'll have to present him with a loving cup from the rest of us. I think it's coming to him, don't you?"

"I'd rather you presented it."

"Not much! I can run trains, but I can't engineer social functions. You'll have to be spokesman."

CHAPTER XX.

A Plot and a Sacrifice.

THE night had been as hard for Edith Cortlandt as it had been for Kirk, but during its sleepless hours she had reached a determination. She was not naturally reverent, but it was characteristic of her that she could not endure failure. Action, not words or tears, was the natural outlet of her feelings. There was just one possible way of winning Kirk back, and if instead it ruined him she would be only undoing what she had mistakenly done. As soon after breakfast as she knew definitely that her husband had gone out she telephoned to General Alvarez, making an appointment to call on him at 11. She knew the crafty old Spaniard would be awaiting her with eagerness.

Her interview with him was short, however, and when she emerged from his house she ordered the coachman to drive directly to the Garavel bank.

This time she stayed longer, closeted with the proprietor. What she told him threw him into something like a panic. It seemed that Anibal Alvarez was by no means so well reconciled to the death of his political hopes as had been supposed. On the contrary, in spite of all that had been done to prevent it, he had been working secretly and had perfected the preliminaries of a coup which he intended to spring at the eleventh hour. Through Ramon he had brought about an alliance with the outgoing Galles, and intended to make the bitterest possible fight against Garavel. Such joining of forces meant serious trouble, and until the banker's position was materially strengthened it would be most unwise to announce his candidacy as had been planned. She did not go into minute details. There was no need, for the banker's face took fire at the mere fact that Alvarez had revolted. He was dumfounded, appalled.

"Ramon is partly to blame. He is just as proud as you or as his father," said Mrs. Cortlandt. "When he heard of your daughter's engagement to our friend Anthony?"

"Ah, now I see it all!" His face darkened. "So, this is my reward for heeding your advice in regard to Gertruda. She should have wed Ramon, as was intended, then I would have had a lover with which to lift his father from my path. Very well, then, there is no engagement with this Anthony. It may not be too late even yet to capture Ramon."

"The city is already talking about Gertruda and Kirk."

"No word has been spoken, no promise given. There is not even an understanding. Do you suppose I would allow my great ambition to be thwarted by the whim of a girl, to be upset by a stranger's snail? Bah! At their age I loved a dozen. I could not survive without them." He snapped his fingers. "Come, we will see my friend Anibal at once."

But Mrs. Cortlandt checked him, saying quietly:

"That is all right as far as it goes, but you forget the other young man."

"Oh! How so? Gertruda will not marry this Anthony?"

"Perhaps she loves him."

"Love is a fancy, a something seen through a distant haze, an illusion which vanishes with the sun. In a month, in a year, she will have forgotten; but with me it is different. This is my life's climax; there will be no other."

"But how will you handle Anthony? General Alvarez of her family? He is in my way. He is ended! Is not that all?"

"I am glad you are practical; so many of our Latin-Americans are so easily mislead."

"And what about me? I have two things, my son and my country. By this time I will serve all three."

"Since you take this view of it, I am sure that with Ramon's help we can

dissuade Don Anibal from his course. The general is sensible and doesn't want a fight any more than you do. If your daughter will consent—"

"My dear lady, give yourself no uneasiness. She does not know the meaning of rebellion."

"Then let me look up Ramon. He and I will approach the general together." She gave him her neatly gloved hand. "Things are never so bad as they seem."

That afternoon Kirk received a formal communication from the banker which filled him with dismay. It ran:

My Dear Mr. Anthony—To my extreme distress, I fear a rumor that Gertruda is to become your wife. I assure you that neither she nor I blame you in the least for this unfortunate report, but since my tongue will wag upon the slightest excuse, we feel it best that no further occasion for gossip should be given. I am sure you will co-operate with us. Sincerely and respectfully yours, General Alvarez.

A sense of betrayal crept over him as he read. What the letter signified, beyond the fact that Mr. Garavel had changed his mind, he could not make out, and he resolved to go at once and demand an explanation. But at the bank he was told that the proprietor had gone home, and he drove to the house only to learn that Senor Garavel and his daughter had left for Las Saracinas not half an hour before. So back through the city he urged his driver, across the bridge and out along the country road.

Darkness had settled when he returned, lighting at the flickery that had been practiced upon him. If they thought to gain their point by sending him on wild goose chases like this they were greatly mistaken. He proposed to have Chiquita now, if he had to leave his way to her through barred doors. He had yielded to their left-handed customs out of courtesy. It was time now to show his strength.

What folly he might have committed it is hard to tell, but he was prevented from putting any extravagant plan into operation by a message from the girl herself.

As he dismissed his coachman and turned toward his quarters Stephanie came to him out of the shadows.

"Chiquita is at the house. She wants to see you."

"Of course she does. I knew this wasn't any of her doing. I've been hunting everywhere for her."

"At 9 o'clock she will be in the Plaza. You know the dark place across from the church? If we do not come wait."

Long before the appointed time Kirk was at the place of meeting, but scarcely had the city chimes rung out 9 when he saw two women emerge from the dark side street next the Garavel mansion and come swiftly toward him.

He refrained from rushing out to meet them, but when they were close to his place of concealment he stepped forward, with Chiquita's name upon his lips and his arms outstretched. She drew away.

"No, no, senor!" she cried. "I sent for you because there was no other way, that is all. My father would not let you come to the house. You will not think me bold?"

"Of course not."

"I could not let you go until you knew the truth. You do not believe it was my fault?"

"I don't know what to believe, because I don't know what has happened. All I know is that I got a note from your father. But no matter what it is I'll never give you up," he declared stubbornly.

"Ah, I feared you would say those very words, but you must do it, just the same. It will be hard for us both, I know, but—"

She choked and shook her head as the words refused to come.

"Tell me first why I must give you up?"

"Because in spite of all I am to marry Ramon," Gertruda said wretchedly.

"Who said so?"

"My father. He has forbidden me to think of you and ordered that I marry Ramon. Sick or well, living or dead, I must marry him."

"I'm hanged if you do!"

"It is these miserable politics again. If I do not obey, my father cannot be president, do you see? Senor Alvarez is terribly angry that I refused to marry his son, to whom since I was a little child I have been engaged. Ramon also is furious; he threatened to kill himself. So it comes to this then. If I will not bind myself to the agreement, Senor Alvarez will contest the election. I do not know how you say those things, but my father will be defeated. Perhaps he will be humiliated."

"I won't stand for it. They're making you a sacrifice, that's all. What kind of a father is it who would sell his daughter?"

"No, no! You do not understand. He is proud; he cannot accept defeat; he would rather give his life than be humiliated. Furthermore, he wishes me to marry Ramon, and so that ends it." Her lips were trembling as she peered up at him to see if he really understood.

"Let them rave, dear. What does it matter who is president? What does anything matter to you and me?"

"He says I am too young to know my own mind, and—perhaps that is true. Senor Antonio, perhaps I shall soon forget you and learn to love Ramon as he loves me. I do not know."

In spite of the pathetic quaver in her voice, Kirk cried with jealous bitterness:

"You don't seem to object very strongly; you seem to care about as much for Alvarez as you do for me. Is that it?"

"Yes, senor," she said bravely.

"You are lying!" declared Stephanie, suddenly.

The girl burst into a perfect torrent of weeping that shamed him. Then, without any invitation, she flung herself recklessly into his arms and lay there, trembling, palpating like an imprisoned bird.

Her breath intoxicated him, and he bent his head to kiss her, but Stephanie tore her roughly from his arms. The woman showed the strength of a man, and her culture-like face was working fiercely as she cried:

"Not! She is mine! She is mine! She is a good girl!"

"Oh, I am wicked," Gertruda said. "I love you, Kirk—yes, I love you very dearly, but my father—he has the right, and I must do as he wishes."

"Come with me now. We'll be married tonight," he urged, but she only clung to Stephanie more closely, as if to hold herself from falling.

"You are very sweet to me," she said, with pitiful tenderness, "and I shall never forget the honor, but you see I cannot. This is more to my father than his life. It is the same to all our family, and I must do my duty. I could not let you go away thinking this was my doing, so I sent for you. No, one must obey one's people, for they are wise and good. But one should be honest."

The tears were stealing down her cheeks, and she flitted to his pleading eyes as to some wondrous music, yet she was like adamant, and all his lover's desperation could not shake her. Seeing that his urging only made matters worse, he said, more gently:

"You are excited now with the spirit of self sacrifice, but later you will see that I am right. I am not discouraged. A thousand things may happen. Who knows what tomorrow may bring? Let's wait and see if we can't find a way out. Now that I know you love me I have the courage to face anything, and I am going to win you, Chiquita. I have never lost in all my life, and I don't intend to begin now."

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Washington Square Newport, R. I.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, April 18, 1914.

The progressives expect Roosevelt to be their candidate for Governor of New York this fall.

The Secretary of the Western Federation says that the Michigan miners strike cost the Union over one million dollars. What did they gain by it?

The season still remains backward. But we have the assurance that it will be summer soon. Summer will be likely to be upon us before spring has had a fair show.

Has any one as yet heard of the Bull Moose party, or any body for the party, paying any of those seven thousand dollars worth of left over bills from last July's fracas?

Six shoe factories to cost nearly \$1,000,000, will be built in Lynn. The new companies will employ over 1000 shoe workers. Lynn must have a firm faith in the future.

Exports from Germany to this country have increased over forty per cent. since Wilson's free trade bill went into effect. How do the employees in American factories like that?

The Cape Cod canal will be open for business early this fall. It is said to be 50 per cent. done now. The Panama canal and the Cape Cod canal will both be in operation at about the same time.

Travelling men who have scoured the whole country report dullness everywhere. Men in all kinds of employment are being laid off. And many thousands are out of employment. Probably the army of the unemployed was never greater than it is today. Unless the little lion in Congress get some wisdom pumped into them soon the army will be much bigger. The whole cause of dull times is the unwise action of the party in power, from the President down.

The Roosevelt gang has sent out an S. O. S. distress call and the doughy Colonel is hurrying home to protect his innocents from being swallowed by the Republican party. In his haste to get home he will not wait to attend his son's wedding. Truly there must be something desperate in the affairs of this party of reformers. It might be well for the Colonel to pay a few little bills, amounting to something over seven thousand dollars in this city, contracted for his glorification last July.

Chairman Macleod of the public service commission says the poor February earnings statement of the New Haven lines "proves conclusively that the railroads need more revenue as well as retrenchment." Geo. W. Anderson says the great trouble of New Haven is that its officers have not been given an opportunity to run it since Howard Elliott became its head. "It has been some investigation after another." If the attacks on the road by the government, by the newspapers, and by the muck-rakers generally, do not succeed in throwing it into bankruptcy it will be a wonder.

There was a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in Providence on Thursday on the bill introduced some time ago to abolish the present State board of roads and create a one-man board with a salary of seven thousand dollars. The bill was drawn by a firm of lawyers in Providence for pay, and supported before the committee by one of the firm also for pay. There was a strong sentiment against such a bill that the paid attorneys took up all the time so that the opposition had little chance to be heard. The bill is simply an attempt to centralize power in one part of the State and create the fattest office in the State for some political ally of somebody. The sentiment throughout the State is so strong against such a measure that its passage is more than problematical.

A more thoroughly demagogic statement than the one sent out by Gifford Pinchot, giving his reasons for running for Senator from Pennsylvania, it would be hard to find. He has named his party the Washington Party. An insult to the name of the father of his country. He proposes if elected, to destroy all monopolies, regulate all corporations, establish a sharply graded inheritance tax, so that if a man dies rich, the State can take the property from his heirs; he proposes to increase the effectiveness of labor unions, and promote co-operation among farmers. In fact the labor unions and the farmers seem the particular objects of his affection. He proposes to increase the price of labor and decrease the cost of living, two incompatible things and can never be done. As the apparent for office probably knows. He proposes to put a stop to child labor, and establish a minimum wage law for women. He goes in for the initiative, referendum, and recall. Equal suffrage for men and women and every other item that has ever been heard of or advanced by the wildest fanatic at large. If Pennsylvania should elect such a man U. S. Senator, there should be a Judiciary Commission established at once to pass on the mental condition of the people of that State.

NEWPORT HAPPENINGS, OF THE PAST.

Snappy Items of Local Interest Taken from the Files of the Newport Mercury of One Hundred, Fifty and Twenty-five Years Ago.

One Hundred And Thirty-one Years Ago.

(From Newport Mercury August 16, 1883.)
Last Monday arrived here the ship Good Intent, Capt. Norris, from New York, in which came passenger the Lady of the Honorable Major General Greene.

Last Wednesday evening we had a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, by which a ferryboat lying at Cowley's wharf, was struck and considerably damaged. No other injury was done, except stunning several people, so as to render them senseless for some minutes, and breaking some crockeryware in the houses adjacent.

Last evening arrived here the brig Washington, Capt. Gardner, from St. Martin's, and the brig Capt. Giles, from Turks Island; also two packets from New York. By the latter we learn that the foreign troops were all embarked, and it was the general opinion there that the British would entirely evacuate that city in about six weeks.

Bennington, Vt., July 31.
By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Crown Point, we learn that the Honorable General Washington (after having made a tour to Crown Point) has returned to Albany on his way to the army. The same gentleman informs that the Hon. Major General Baron Stueben passed Crown Point a few days since, on his way to Canada. He is said to be on a tour to view the most proper places to establish garrisons on the frontier. The greatest honor is due to this gentleman for his singular service in establishing complete discipline in the American army.

Philadelphia, July 26.
A correspondent observes that America abounds with an inexhaustible source of iron ore, not inferior in quality to any in the world; the manufacturing of which has been carried on for many years, greatly to the advantage of the community; this he believes will be acknowledged by every person to be one of the greatest staples of America. Yet it is to be lamented that the legislature have not taken it under consideration, as they have done the article of flour, and made a similar law to oblige every ironmaster to stamp his own name, or the name of his works, on the iron he sends to market; and also appointed some person well skilled in the nature and quality of iron to try, examine and condemn all that is not merchantable. This would certainly be the means of bringing that most useful article into the greatest repute in foreign markets, and be exceedingly beneficial to the ironmaster and the iron merchant, as well as to the United States.

Fifty Years Ago.

(From Newport Mercury, April 16, 1834.)
NAVAL ACADEMY REMOVED.

The naval appropriation bill was reported to the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, and an amendment offered by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, provided for the removal of the Naval Academy from this city to Annapolis. We have not been able to learn the exact language of the resolution. One account says after the first of September, 1865, and another says before that time. Should it read according to the first report, the removal will depend upon contingencies at that time, while the other report would seem to make its removal positive. The amendment was warmly debated, and finally passed, 20 to 17.

We refrain from saying, at this time, that which the subject demands, as we have no definite idea as to the cause of that result. We hear reports that some of the officers and professors of the Academy enlisted their friends in the Senate in behalf of their return to Annapolis, but upon what grounds is not stated. It is certainly singular that men, who profess the greatest loyalty, should wish to return to a State which is loyal only because it is compelled to be so, and whose Representative pleads in the hall of Congress that "God Almighty may grant success to the rebels."

At the late election in Maryland a large majority voted for emancipation, but all agree that the vote was small, as those who sympathized with the South did not vote, and there are thousands who will ever remain disloyal, and endeavor to incite their views into the minds of those who are to hold the most prominent positions in our republic in future years. In the South it is the wealthy and aristocratic who are thus poisoned, and it is this class only with whom the Midshipman can associate. Had not Senator Johnson of Maryland turned a complete somersault in his views in a month's time, he could not have influenced some of the gentlemen who voted for its return, and so for political reasons—for the purpose of pleasing him—they vote to send these young men within the influence of treason and disloyalty. We shall be able to give a full report of the debate in our next, and then our citizens will learn the cause of this strange result.

In connection with this subject, the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "As was predicted in this correspondence, the persevering efforts of the professors in the Newport Naval Academy to get back to their easy quarters at Annapolis, within visiting distance of Washington, have been successful in the Senate. Governor Anthony fought a good fight, but could not overcome the impression created by the long letters from the professors, to which was added a desire to complement Maryland for her emancipation regeneration, and perhaps a little Western jealousy for New England."

Our friend Benjamin W. Pearce, Esq., is an enterprising individual and is at present the local editor of the Daily News, Newport local for the morning and evening editions of the Providence press, ship news collector for the press of New England, Harbor Master, President of the Sons of Temperance, occasional clerk of the common council, Sunday School teacher, etc., etc.

The city and State tax for the city of Providence for the ensuing year is not less than \$50,000 and not more than \$50,000.

A book has been recently published

which shows the amount of contributions by the loyal States, counties, and towns for the aid and relief of soldiers and their families since the Rebellion commenced, and the amount is \$187,263,608.62.

We have received a communication from someone in Jamestown complaining of the doings at the annual meeting in that town. As we do not know the writer we must decline to publish it.

It is now said that the pay of white soldiers will be increased to sixteen dollars per month, and the pay of the colored troops to thirteen dollars.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

(From Newport Mercury, April 24, 1889.)
HIS HOPE OF SALVATION.

In a private letter to Col. John Rogers of this city, late commander of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, is a neat anecdote which was told of that regiment by Prof. Williams, department Commander of the Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., at a campfire held not long since. The anecdote illustrates the reputation that that famous command had for "cleaning up" everything that came in its way, whether the opposing force were rebels or provisions.

It seems that in the late "unpleasantness" two men of the 2nd R. I. Infantry entered a house by the roadside in the Shenandoah Valley during Sheridan's movement up the valley, and called for something to eat. The very last morsel of food in the house was put upon the table for them and while they were contentedly putting it out of sight, the old man was walking the floor back and forth evidently somewhat excited. Finally he stopped and walked out. "I've been robbed by the Confederates and I've been robbed by the Federals, until now me and mine haven't a morsel to eat; but thank God there is one thing that can't be taken from us, and that is my hope of future salvation." Don't be so sure of that, old man," said one of the soldiers, the first Rhode Island Cavalry is only a short distance down the road and is moving this way.

Hon. John H. Cozzens has been re-appointed collector of the port of Newport.

Chief Engineer Cozzens and Assistant Chief Engineer Stevens of the Board of Fireworks, and Alderman Higbee and Councilman Lawton of the Fire Department Committee, went to Boston on Tuesday in search of horses ordered for the fire department by the city council.

The naval apprentice lads, to the number of about 200, made a street parade in Newport Monday afternoon, accompanied by the U. S. S. New Hampshire Band.

The controlling interest in the Newport Transfer Company, which has been held in Boston for a number of years, has been purchased by Newport parties. Mr. C. B. Mason has resigned his position as manager of the company and Mr. Charles W. Corbett has been made the manager in his place.

Senator Cummins of Iowa is one of the biggest demagogues in Congress. His charge that there is a conspiracy among the railroads of the country to rob the people is not only absurd but is a malicious falsehood. Everybody knows or ought to know that the roads of the country, many of them at least, face bankruptcy unless they have some relief soon. Here is one of his wild statements, so wild in fact as to carry its own refutation with it. He says "that an advance in railroad rates of 5 per cent. will amount in one year to more than all the tolls paid by all the ships that will go through the canal in 12 or 15 years, and more than American coastwise ships, if they paid full tolls, would be charged in half a century." Can any statement be more foolish than that? His whole address in the Senate the other day which is being sent broadcast, is equally as false and absurd.

The pension roll of the New Haven Company now amounts to \$140,000 per annum. The directors have lately added thirty-eight faithful employees to the pension list. This action of the directors is evidence of the determination of the New Haven, despite its financial troubles, to continue its practice of caring for its superannuated or incapacitated employees. Recently, in view of these financial difficulties, some doubt has been expressed as to this, and more or less anxiety has been felt on the part of many of the men who have lately become incapacitated. This will now be relieved.

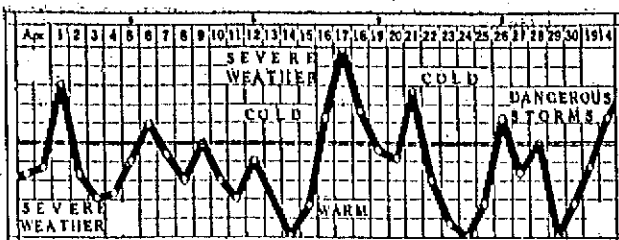
A financial authority says: "Statistics coming to hand continue to tell of a depressed business situation. Compared with other years business is in smaller volume, and is considerably below normal. Business interests are still pulling in, labor is being laid off, and the consumptive powers of the country are reduced."

There remains but one day more in which the R. I. Legislators can draw pay. After that they will be compelled to work for nothing and board themselves. Probably they will not do it long. Patriotism in these days does not extend to serving the dear people without some compensation.

The Michigan mining strike has come to an end. The miners have applied for their old places on the old terms. Some of them have been taken back and some have not. On the whole the strike was a disastrous failure for the miners.

The New Haven road will begin to run trains by electricity from New Haven to New York on June 1st, although they will not run to the full capacity of the service till the power stations are enlarged.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



In vicinity of the Mexican gulf rainfall will be about normal for April elsewhere below normal. Temperatures will be above normal along and north of latitude 40; about or below normal south of that line. Generally good crop-weather will prevail, favorable to farm work. Disastrous storms are expected. See weekly bulletins. First part of month will be unusually warm; then temperatures will go gradually down until middle of month. Not far from middle of month a great high temperature wave will cross continent following which temperatures will go gradually down to end of month.

Treble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

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Washington, D. C. April 16, 1914.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 20 to 24, warm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 22 to 24. High temperatures will prevail while this storm wave is approaching and a great fall in temperatures will follow. During that great fall in temperatures a very considerable amount of rain is expected but not in all places.

Our forecasts of rainfall for March were almost perfect. The exceptions were a few quite small localities where concentrated rains fell, such as near Omaha, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Denver. The heavy rains about the middle and west Mexican gulf sections were as predicted, and came from the evaporation section not far from Panama. The April rains, particularly during the great fall in temperatures from near April 17 to near April 24, will be very much the same as for last week in March and will come from the Panama evaporation district.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 24, cross Pacific slope by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern sections 29. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 24, great central valleys 26, eastern sections 28. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 27, great central valleys 28, eastern sections May 1. This disturbance will include the

Rural School Attendance.

The National Board of Education have issued some statistics which are a severe criticism on our school system. We are apt to claim that we have the best system in the world, but these statistics show that only about one half the children in the country of school age attend any school.

In round numbers, these figures show that, while there are 24,000,000 children of school age in the country, only 17,600,000 are enrolled in the public schools, or 73 per cent. Of those enrolled the average attendance is not given; but it varies from 50 per cent in the highest districts to 61 per cent in the lowest, perhaps an average of 70 per cent. This means that the average attendance is about 12,250,000, or only one-half the number of children of age to attend.

These figures are being quoted in an effort to show the value of good roads for school purposes, it being assumed that this low attendance is due to inability to reach school much of the time in rural districts. This is, no doubt, a large factor, but it is equally without doubt that the small enrollment is more largely due to children being taken out of the schools during the grammar grade period to help earn a living in the large cities and industrial centers. In the South, where poor roads and small school attendance both exist to the largest extent, the taking of children from the schools at an early age is increasing because of the rapidly increasing employment of children in cotton mills and other industries. It is deceptive to endeavor to saddle upon bad roads the responsibility for the fact that half the children in the United States of school age are not actually in school.

Nevertheless, it is being demonstrated that roads do have a large effect upon attendance at rural schools. This is shown by the fact that the states with the best roads have the largest average attendance as well as the largest per cent. of enrollment. It is probable that the same lack of enterprise which leads a community to neglect its roads is also reflected in lack of appreciation of good schools and the necessity for regular attendance, showing that the problem is not simply one of roads. Yet in those states where consolidated schools have become numerous, and children are taken to the schools in conveyances, the enrollment and average attendance are both much increased. Also, the schools are themselves a great deal better, resembling closely the graded schools of towns. Illiteracy is not a road problem, except in part, but good roads enter so much into the general problem of rural educational, industrial, religious and social life, that the movement for better roads has come to be one of the greatest and most important now demanding attention of local, state and federal governments.

Rhode Island which now has more good roads in proportion to her size than any other state shows the largest percentage of school attendance, though the percentage of illiteracy is larger here than in some of the other states. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the proportion of foreign population is larger here than in any other state.

Mademoiselle Marie Ledereau has returned to Highland Hall after spending a week with her mother, Madame Alexandre Ledereau, of Roseneath Cottage, Dresser street.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The Town Council and Court of Probate met at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, with all the members present. The detailed account of the expense of repairing Little Bridge, filed in the town clerk's office by the State Board of Public Roads, showing the proportion of Portsmouth to be \$388.05, was received and ordered paid.

A bill for damages done by dogs to hens belonging to H. Chester Reddy and Edward Chase, amounting to \$11.60 and \$1.10 respectively, were ordered paid according to law.

The petition of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for permission to trim trees interfering with its wires was granted, limiting to be done under the direction of Charles Carr, surveyor, and with the consent of the abutting owners.

The petition of John W. Quinn for license to sell liquor in a building, of Ernest Levesque on Park avenue, was granted. Several minor licenses were granted.

The town clerk was made a committee to erect the flag-pole blown down in the gate March first.

It was voted to meet April 24th to revise the jury list, and on May 1st to canvass and correct the list for the financial town meeting, May 6th.

The petition of Barker Brys, to operate a merry-go-round at Island Park, was granted.

It was voted that the several propositions, relating to the highways be inserted in the warrant for the financial town meeting.

A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In Probate Court the will of Henry Anthony was proved and ordered recorded and letters testamentary were ordered issued to Louis F. Anthony, personal bond for \$1000.

Colonel William Barton Chapter held a whist at the home of the vice regent, Mrs. Benjamin C. Sherman, on Monday afternoon. There were five tables of bridge and four for whist. The prize for bridge was won by Mrs. Alfred J. Mott. The prize for whist was won by Mrs. John Noble of Fall River. Refreshments were served.

The annual meeting of St. Paul's Church was held Monday evening with a large attendance. The treasurer's report showed the recent repairs and improvements to have been paid for, and there is a good balance in the treasury. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Senior Warden—Benjamin S. Anthony.
Junior Warden—B. Earl Anthony.
Vestrymen—Colby C. Mitchell, William B. Anthony, Herbert B. Ashley, Benjamin A. Chase, John L. Borden, Frederick C. Cooke, Alfred C. Hall.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention and Providence Convention—William B. Anthony, B. Earl Anthony and Alfred C. Hall.
Substitutes—Benjamin C. Anthony, Colby C. Mitchell, Frederick C. Cooke.
Treasurer and Collector—William B. Anthony.
Secretary—B. Earl Anthony.
Auditor—Alfred C. Hall.
Committee on Cemetery—Miss Fannie Hicks, William B. Anthony, John L. Borden.

The Taggart house on Broadway is now pretty well down to the ground, and a great supply of splendid building material has been taken out. The wreckers have done their work very carefully so that there has been very little waste. When the house was built much more substantial material was used than is customary with the style of houses that are now being erected.

Election of Officers.

Trinity.
Senior Warden—George Gordon King.
Junior Warden—William J. Cozzens.
Vestrymen—Robert C. Gifford, John L. Green, William B. Anthony, C. Earl Anthony, Herbert B. Ashley, Charles F. Hoffmann, Edward Griffin.
Treasurer—William J. Cozzens.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—George Gordon King, William H. Watcott, Dr. William S. Sherman, Edward Griffin, General William Keeler.
Substitutes—William D. Sayer, Andrew J. DeBello, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, S. N. Clarence A. Carr, Robert C. Gifford.
Delegates to Providence Convention—Edward Griffin, William G. Schwarz, George F. Roanda, Asa B. Kennan, George Gordon King.
Secretaries—Robert C. Gifford, Herbert B. Ashley, Walter C. Cabell, Henry W. Clarke, Seth B. DeBello.
Auditing Committee—F. Powell Cozzens, Asa B. Kennan, George F. Roanda.
Emmanuel.
Senior Warden—John A. Taylor.
Junior Warden—Andrew S. McManus.
Vestrymen—Robert H. McIntosh, George R. Logan, Joseph Pearson, John Mahan, William H. Young, Barlow Baker, Thomas P. Peckham, Louis E. Campbell, William H. Clarke, P. P. Stewart Hale.
Clerk—George R. Logan.
Treasurer—John A. Taylor.
Auditors—William B. Anthony, H. McIntosh.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—John A. Taylor, Andrew S. McManus, Arthur Power, Arthur H. Comerford, Frank S. Allen.
St. George's.
Senior Warden—Peter King.
Junior Warden—William S. Broom.
Secretary of the Corporation—William S. Broom.
Treasurer of Corporation—Samuel W. Marsh.
Missionary Treasurer—Robert Miller.
Auditors—William S. Broom, H. Clarke.
Vestrymen—John H. Taylor, Elmer E. Leonard, James T. Wright, Robert D. King, Robert C. Eddy, David C. Casar, Saml. W. B. Broom, John W. Barrett, John Davis, Louis B. Scott.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Peter King, William S. Broom, Samuel W. Marsh, John H. Taylor.
John H. Taylor, Elmer E. Leonard, James T. Wright, David C. Casar, Robert Miller, John W. Barrett.
Delegates to Providence Convention—Elmer E. Leonard, Robert Miller, David C. Casar, Louis E. Campbell.
Alternates—A. E. Burdett Davis, John Davis, John H. Taylor, Samuel W. Marsh.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, APRIL, 1914.

STANDARD TIME.											
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
11 Set	5 12	5 22	5 31	5 41	5 51	6 01	11 Set	5 12	5 22	5 31	5 41
12 Sun	5 18	5 28	5 37	5 47	5 57	6 07	12 Sun	5 18	5 28	5 37	5 47
13 Mon	5 24	5 34	5 43	5 53	6 03	6 13	13 Mon	5 24	5 34	5 43	5 53
14 Tues	5 30	5 40	5 49	5 59	6 09	6 19	14 Tues	5 30	5 40	5 49	5 59
15 Wed	5 36	5 46	5 55	6 05	6 15	6 25	15 Wed	5 36	5 46	5 55	6 05
16 Thurs	5 42	5 52	6 01	6 11	6 21	6 31	16 Thurs	5 42	5 52	6 01	6 11
17 Fri	5 48	5 58	6 07	6 17	6 27	6 37	17 Fri	5 48	5 58	6 07	6 17

Deaths.

In this city, 13th Inst., Louis Edward, son of Alon and Mary Boggin, to his 23d year.
In this city, 14th Inst., William Mathers, to his 72d year.
Sundays at Fort Adams, 13th Inst., John T. Freeman.
In this city, April 15, Angus McLeod, to his 64th year.
In this city, in Boston, Mass., 13th Inst., William A., son of William J. and Julia Payton.
In Portsmouth, 11th Inst., Elizabeth G., widow of Solomon Gardner, to her 81st year.
In Providence, 13th Inst., Constant Simmons Norton, to his 75th year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding lease, houses, furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

122 Ballou Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1851. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and a Notary Public. He has a Branch Office open all summer to June 1st, for Summer Villas and Country places.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil
Mica Axle Grease
Sold by Dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

"Among the tenements that lay within my jurisdiction when I first took up mission work on the East Side," says a young woman, "was one to clean out which would have called forth the best efforts of the renovator of the Augean stables. And the families in this tenement were almost as hopeless as the tenement itself."

"On one occasion I felt distinctly encouraged, however, since I observed that the face of one youngster was totally clean."

"William," said I, "your face is fairly clean; but how did you get such dirty hands?"

"Washin' me face," said William.—Judge.

HAS PROMISED TO APOLOGIZE

Huerta Agrees to Fire Required
Salute to United States

AMERICAN GUNS TO ANSWER

In Accordance With Naval Practice and According to Precedent—Report of Fierce Battle Near San Pedro—American Newspaper Correspondents Captured by Villa

Huerta has promised to apologize to the American flag for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico. The only condition attached was that the American ships fire a salute in acknowledgment. Officials close to the president explained this was in accordance with naval practice of nations and according to precedent.

It was stated that the only point remaining to be determined was the number of guns in the salute. Officials pointed out that on occasions when the American navy had saluted the flag of other nations as a result of difficulties at sea a salute in response had been fired.

The only question involved in Huerta's condition was whether a salute of response would constitute recognition, but it was pointed out that the Washington government considers recognition a matter of intent in each case and would not so regard an acknowledgment of Huerta's salute.

The news was received at the White House just as Secretary Bryan and Acting Chairman Shively of the senate foreign relations committee went into conference with President Wilson.

Unless Huerta changes his mind, the crisis promises to pass over within the next twenty-four hours. It was well understood in diplomatic circles that Count von Bernstorff and Jules J. Jusserand, the German and French ambassadors respectively, had been active through their foreign offices in bringing about a relief of the Mexican crisis.

ANOTHER FIERCE BATTLE

Federal Forces Are Reported to Be Completely Surrounded

With General Villa in command of the constitutional forces, another fierce battle between his troops and the remnants of the combined federal columns of Generals Velasco, Do

Morre and Maas is in progress at Benavides station, east of here. Not only has Villa sent into the struggle all the available rebel troops here, but he has ordered 3000 fresh soldiers up from Torreon.

It is reported that the weary, battle-torn federal army, which was reduced from 12,000 to 6300 as the result of the savage fighting, which ended here Monday night with a rebel victory, is completely surrounded.

General Ortega, one of Villa's chief lieutenants, reported that among the prisoners taken by his division at San Pedro were five American newspaper writers who had been traveling with the federals. Villa has given instructions to his officers to give them every consideration. Ortega's prisoners are held in a hacienda on the north side of Lake Maylan, between San Pedro and Benavides. The Americans will be brought here as quickly as possible. The prisoners taken in the battle up to this time will number 1500.

MAY ESCAPE DEATH

New Trial Granted Mrs. Wakefield, Convicted of Murder

Huling that a part of the evidence given by Coroner Eli Mix in her trial should have been excluded, the Connecticut supreme court found error in the conviction of Mrs. Beattie J. Wakefield of murder in the first degree and ordered a new trial for the woman.

Mrs. Wakefield was found guilty in the superior court of New Haven county on Oct. 31, 1913. Her trial before Judge Burpee had followed that of her accomplice, James Plew, who was executed for the crime on March 4 at the state prison at Wethersfield.

Mrs. Wakefield and Plew were charged with having killed the woman's husband last June. The Wakefields were living in Bristol at the time.

NOW UP TO GARRISON

Court Martial Sentences Kohler to Be Dismissed From Army

Major Benjamin M. Kohler, tried by court martial on serious charges, has been sentenced to dismissal from the army. The finding of the court martial was announced by the secretary of war.

The transcript of the hearing must be reviewed by Secretary Garrison, who will either affirm or reverse the verdict. The dismissal of Kohler, therefore, is not final.

Mrs. Cornelia Briggs, 82 years old, widow of General Briggs, commander of the famous "Iron Brigade" in the Civil war, died at Fond du Lac, Wis.

Dr. George Armstrong of Montreal was elected president of the American Surgical association.

Pierre Sales, popular French author of stories of romance and adventure, died at Paris, aged 60.

Smoking in bed, Louis Golder of Haverstraw, N. Y., set fire to the mattress and burned up his savings. This is currency.

State surgeons in conference at Cincinnati were told by Dr. Martin Hater that humans may live with but a kidney working.

PROVIDENCE BOY DIES FROM STRANGULATION

Swallows Toy Balloon In Effort
to Blow It Larger

THAW GRANTED A WRIT

Will Remain in Custody Until Case Goes to Supreme Court

Harry K. Thaw's petition for a writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Aldrich of the United States district court in an opinion filed with the clerk of the court at Concord, N. H.

Aldrich said, however, that no order would be issued for Thaw's discharge from custody until arrangements have been completed for taking the case to the United States supreme court on appeal.

Thaw's petition for admission to bail Aldrich left undetermined, taking the ground that it would be more appropriate for it to be passed upon by the supreme court.

The result of the decision is that Thaw remains in his present guardianship and condition for the present; but that his petition for a writ of habeas corpus goes to the highest court in the land with a decision of the lower court in his favor.

SHOOTS AND KILLS WIFE

Drunk-Crazed Man Wanted Possession of His Baby

With her 16-months-old baby clamped to her breast, Mrs. John A. Collins of Boston was shot to death by her drink-crazed husband. He was captured after a short struggle.

Mrs. Collins, who was but 22 years old, separated from her husband last November because of his drinking habits. During the past week the husband had often gone to her parents' home, where the tragedy was committed, insisting that she give over to him the baby, Cyril, the younger of their two children. His wife refused.

Finally he went again to the house, where Mrs. Collins was alone with the two children, and repeated his demands. When he attempted to take Cyril from his crib, Mrs. Collins herself caught up the child and the shooting followed.

DROWNED IN TANK

Hudson Boy's Body Recovered After Hour's Immersion

John Mikulins, 5-year-old son of Andrew Mikulins, of Hudson, Mass., was drowned in a settling tank in the yard of the Hudson worsted mill. His brother Joseph, 3 years old, went home and told his mother John had fallen into the water.

Mrs. Mikulins told of John's absence to the father, and the parents after hearing Joseph's story again hastened to the mill. Their actions attracted the attention of Henry Vee, a teamster, and he lowered a garden rake to the bottom of the tank, five feet deep. On his first attempt Vee brought the boy's cap to the surface and then the body. The boy had been in the tank an hour.

Dr. Green viewed the body and ordered its removal.

NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS

Crushed to Death in Elevator

While riding down on an elevator at the Fall River, Mass., trunk manufactory, George Dondis, aged 17, was caught between the elevator and the second floor and instantly killed, his head being badly crushed.

John M. Wallace, a compositor employed by the Boston Transcript, dropped dead in The Transcript building when he was returning to work after lunch.

After packing her trunk for a visit to her mother, Mrs. Ethel M. Cummings of Norwary, Me., who was married only a few months ago, committed suicide by shooting.

Octave Dendreau, 61, died at Lowell, Mass., from a fractured skull he sustained by falling down a flight of stairs.

President Wilson nominated Arthur P. Carpenter of Brattleboro to be United States marshal for Vermont.

The Bay View hotel at Gouldsboro, Me., built more than 100 years ago, was burned. It was the only hotel in town. The loss is estimated at \$3000.

Jesse W. Sargent, prominent in Masonic circles, dropped dead in the First Universalist church, Malden, Mass.

Junie Kee, a Boston laundryman, was fined \$50 by Judge Morton in the United States district court for having opium in his possession.

News of the tragic death of his son, Robert, by drowning is said to have been the cause of the sudden death of E. C. Richardson, of Nashua, N. H.

The trial of Giuseppe Fresciello, charged with having shot and killed Rocco Bianco in Revere, Mass., on Jan. 25 last began at Boston.

The second Russian breadnought, the Imperator Alexander III., was launched at St. Petersburg.

A gift of \$1,000,000 from James Deering to Wesley hospital at Chicago, founded by his father, was announced.

The appointment of Sir Lionel Carr to be British minister to Brazil is officially announced at London.

WILL TESTIFY UNDER PROTEST

Billard Witnesses Will Tell
What They Know

INDICTED BY FEDERAL JURY

Criminal Prosecution Will Be Used as
Lever to Open Mouths of New
Haven Men Who Dislike to Undergo
Stigma of Prosecution by Govern-
ment For Refusing to Talk

Indictments were voted by the federal grand jury, it is understood, authoritatively, against the four witnesses who refused to testify before the interstate commerce commission concerning the relations of the Billard company with the New Haven railroad system.

The indictments probably will not be returned for several days, pending final word from the recalcitrant witnesses as to whether they desire to change their attitude.

The men whose names are before the jury are Harry V. Whipple, president of the Merchants' National bank of New Haven; Samuel Homingway, president of the Second National bank of New Haven; Edward I. Field and Samuel Morehouse, all of New Haven.

All four are supposed to have official connection with the Billard company through which it has been alleged that millions of dollars' worth of New Haven securities have been illegally diverted. It is alleged that huge profits were made by persons officially identified with the New Haven road.

Henry Stoddard, counsel for Whipple and Field, notified Chief Counsel Joseph W. Folk of the interstate commerce commission that his clients, under protest, would testify rather than undergo the stigma of an indictment and criminal prosecution.

Mr. Folk telegraphed Judge Stoddard to ascertain whether his clients would be willing to produce the books and papers of the Billard company which were required by the commission. To that inquiry no response has been received.

Home S. Cummings, counsel for Samuel Homingway and Samuel Morehouse, through telegrams to Folk sought further delay in the criminal proceedings.

He was notified that his clients must submit their testimony to the commission without further conditions.

HINT AT MURDER

Jury Discredits Suicide Theory in
Norway, Me., Tragedy

Instead of accepting a theory of suicide which had been advanced, a coroner's jury reported that Mrs. Ethel Cummings, 17 years of age, a bride of only fifteen months, met her death at the hands of an unknown person. Mrs. Cummings died from a gunshot wound at her father's house in Albany, near Norway, Me.

When her mother, Mrs. William Adams, called neighbors to the house, saying that the young woman had committed suicide, they found the body on the floor of the sitting room with a shotgun beside it. The gun was one which had been kept in the house.

MAINE METHODISTS MEET

Ninetieth Annual Conference in
Session at Portland

The ninetieth annual session of the Maine conference of Methodist churches which was opened in the Pine Street church, at Portland, Me., is in charge of Rev. John W. Hamilton, the resident bishop of New England. This is the second time he has presided over the sessions of the Maine conference, the first being six years ago at Augusta.

The efficiency convention on Saturday is expected to be a notable gathering. It will bring together the representative laymen of the Methodist churches in the western part of the state.

WHY WOMEN ARE BARRED

Only Voters Can Become Members of
Providence Police Force

The fact that women do not enjoy the right of suffrage in Rhode Island will prevent any of them becoming members of the Providence police force, although the police commissioners would like to have two women police officers.

The commissioners decided that the department would be improved by the addition of two women officers, but later found that the law requires that members of the force must be voters.

No woman, therefore, can be appointed until they obtain the right to vote.

Mansfield Man Defaults Bond

William A. Morse of Mansfield, Mass., who conducted stores in both Attleboro and Mansfield, defaulted his \$100 bonds in the Fourth district court, when he was called to answer the charge of larceny.

Rockingham Park Sold

Hockingham park at Salem, N. H., was bid in for \$100,000 at public auction by Frank M. Andrews of Lawrence, Mass., assignee of a mortgage of \$100,000 on the land and buildings.

Italian forces and 2000 rebels fought near Gedebia, Africa. The Italians killed 151 rebels and wounded many.

Joseph Patainsky attempted suicide at Chicago because he was henpecked.

The ill health of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is exciting the utmost alarm in court circles.

MOTION TO ANNUL FRANK SENTENCE

Was Not Present In Court When
Verdict Was Announced

Possible basis for appeal of the case of Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, to the supreme court of the United States was made in a motion for annulment of his sentence, filed in superior court at Atlanta.

The motion charges that the presiding judge at Frank's trial, L. B. Hunt, advised counsel for the defense that in the event their client was found guilty it would be unsafe for him to be in court when the verdict was announced, and that such action was in violation of the federal constitution.

After the presentation of the appeal Judge Hunt set the hearing for April 22. This definitely stays the execution of Leo Frank, who was to be hanged today.

BUILT WITHIN THE LAW

But Fire in Boston Apartment House
Costs Seven Lives

The burning to death of seven persons in the Melvin apartment house in the Allston district of Boston was entirely within the law.

Every requirement of the present building laws for houses of second-class construction had been complied with. The building was a model of second-class construction. These were the conclusions of Mayor Curley after visiting the scene.

The mayor will, therefore, have a bill drafted prohibiting second-class construction in Boston, to be presented to this year's legislature. He will also appear personally before the committee on rules this week to urge the passage of the fire hazard bill that has been before the legislature since last year.

DEATH CHARGE DROPPED

Mellen Will Not Be Prosecuted For
Wreck at Westport

Judge Tuttle, at Bridgeport, Conn., nullified the charge of manslaughter brought against Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, as a result of the wreck in Westport, Oct. 3, 1912.

Mellen was arrested on a bench warrant, together with four other officers of the New Haven road. The complaints against the latter were withdrawn about two months ago.

TORPEDO KEPT SECRET

Bliss Company Cannot Show It
to Austrians

A temporary injunction granted by Judge Veeder in the United States district court of New York, restraining the B. W. Bliss company from revealing to other nations the construction of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo used by the United States navy, has been rendered permanent.

The Bliss company was about to demonstrate the operation and construction of this torpedo, which officials say the navy had developed into the finest weapon of the kind in the world, to the Whitehead Torpedo company of Fiume, Austria, when checked by temporary injunctions sought by the navy department.

LENOX VILLA LOOTED

Police Think It Has Been Rendezvous
For "Pinocchio" Parties

When Desdemona, the Lenox, Mass., villa owned by the Dr. Francis P. Kinnicut estate and leased by Mrs. W. R. Bonnal of Hamlet, N. C., was opened, it was found to have been ransacked by vandals.

Some of the furniture had been used as kindling wood for the fireplaces, and closets and bureaus had been forced open. There were numerous cigar butts on the floors. The Lenox police think the villa has been a rendezvous the past winter for "pinocchio" parties.

KILLS BROTHER-IN-LAW

Taunton Woman Is Said to Have Been
Defending Herself

Mrs. Bradford Scudder shot and killed her brother-in-law, Edgar Scudder, at her home at Taunton, Mass., with a shotgun.

Mrs. Scudder is said to have been defending herself at the time she fired. She was placed under arrest.

Mrs. Scudder's husband is employed by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective association at Boston. The dead man was a farmer and was 62 years old.

Fletcher Guilty of Embezzlement

Clifford C. Fletcher of Harrisburg, Pa., was found guilty at Rutland, Vt., of the embezzlement of \$1950 from the Vermont Accident insurance company while he was its president in 1908. Fletcher maintained that the transaction was a loan, regularly made, covered by security and properly authorized.

Copper Strike Is Off

The strike of the Michigan copper miners has been officially called off. The strikers voted to waive their demands for higher wages, better working conditions and recognition of the union, and will seek work in the mines under practically the same conditions that prevailed before the strike was called last June.

Boy Killed by Auto Truck

Francis Needham, 5 years old, of Valley Falls, R. I., was run over and instantly killed by a large auto truck while crossing the street near his home. Driver John Norton of the auto truck gave himself up to the police, but was not held.

IT IS SURPRISING

How rapidly idle money shrinks. Besides it is risky to keep in the house or on your person an amount of money for which you have no immediate need.

Why not come in and learn how to obtain a TIME CERTIFICATE which is convertible into cash quickly and yet if held until maturity will earn you a dividend.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

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If you are contemplating any work along publicity lines—

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we are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed under no circumstances to produce anything but the best work possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are combined. We write and edit copy—We can serve you and and serve you well.

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We can do any work that can be done in any Printing Office in the United States.

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SHORT COURSES (for students' high-school yearning and over) in
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Standard entrance requirements for degree courses. No tuition to residents of this state, board and room at cost.

New students admit to state this year. Write for catalogue and literature or visit the college at Kingston, Rhode Island.

A great opportunity for the young men and young women of Rhode Island.

Address: R. I. STATE COLLEGE, Kingston, R. I.

Notice

Automobilists

Commencing June 1st, the office of the State Board of Public Roads, Automobile Department, State House, Providence, R. I., will be open for business between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., Saturdays excepted, until further notice.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS

AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE H. WELLINGTON, Secy.

SITUATION WANTED by graduate. (Pri- vate place) First class position in a leading business in Rhode Island. Age 34, married one child. Excellent twenty years experience. Fruit and flowers, birds and on longages. Vegetables etc.

Address: W. S. Box 321, Peace Dale, R. I.



LOCAL IMPROVEMENT VILLAGE SCENE AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

THE FIRST VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY IN AMERICA

IN 1853 A VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, THE FIRST PERMANENT ASSOCIATION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES AND PERHAPS IN THE WORLD, WAS ORGANIZED BY MISS MARY GROSS HOPKINS. THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE WAS MERELY TO DO A CLEAN-UP WORK, BUT OUT OF THIS INSPIRATION "THE LAUREL HILL ASSOCIATION" OF STOCKBRIDGE WAS FORMED, WHICH NOW EXPENDS \$2000 YEARLY IN ADDING ATTRACTIONS TO THE TOWN.

THE LAUREL HILL ASSOCIATION OF STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., HAS DONE PLANTING, PUT UP MONUMENTS, TURNED SQUARES INTO PARKS, HELPED TO GET NEW ARTISTIC STATIONS, KEPT MANY HURTFUL MONEY-MAKING ENTERPRISES OUT OF THE TOWN AND INFLUENCED DESIRABLE CHANGES. IN SHORT, THE WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION HAS TRANSFORMED STOCKBRIDGE INTO ONE OF THE PRETTIEST VILLAGES IN THE COUNTRY.

IF ALL NEW ENGLAND WILL CATCH THE SPIRIT OF CIVIC PRIDE NOW IN FORCE FOR 61 YEARS IN THE TOWN OF STOCKBRIDGE IT WILL PUT A BILLION DOLLARS INTO CIRCULATION YEARLY FOR NEEDED TOWN AND CITY EMBELLISHMENTS. EVERY DOLLAR OF IT AN ASSET TO THE COMMUNITIES AND STIMULATING ALL KINDS OF INDUSTRIES. FROM EVERY VIEW-POINT IT PAYS TO ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY PRIDE.

WOMEN'S CLUBS JOIN IN MAY 3 TO 9 CLEAN-UP AND PAINT-UP CRUSADE

"Without the aid of Women's Clubs in this work for improved living and working conditions, our cause is well high hopeless, but with their help all things are possible." This is the frank admission of the New England Clean-up and Paint-up Campaign Committee, who are endeavoring to stimulate civic pride in a campaign now being carried on for a general clean-

The assurance of co-operation from Women's Clubs being received by the New England Campaign Committee are very gratifying and it is hoped that the Clean-up Committee of every woman's club in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut will at once correspond with George C. Morton, P. O. Box 1215, Boston, Chairman

ed citizens throughout this section of the country.

Sunshine Work.

The above committee desire the genuine New England spirit, that born of no narrow purpose, to dominate this work for better living and working conditions, and they would like to have the finer taste and better management of the women to help do it.

The May 3 to 9 Clean-up and Paint-up Crusade is expected to be merely the beginning for civic improvements all along the line that women's clubs are planning for, and the continuity of trade organizations with these women's clubs is earnestly desired as an augury of success and community of interest.

This clean-up inspiration, with the progressive ideas and projects growing out of it, is good practical idealism. It tends to stimulate all kinds of business. People will even spruce up and dress better if they live in a neat environment.

Hence our women's clubs will see that the movement means business progress all along the line, besides bringing better, happier and healthier living conditions for all as a regular going thing.

Town Improvement.

Many women's clubs have committees on civic affairs which are working along the same lines as the New England Clean-up and Paint-up Campaign Committee, and the latter will send a lecturer to any club paying a fee of \$5 and expenses, desirous of being more fully informed in Clean-up and Paint-up work.

More Work—Better Houses—Higher Wages.

Here is an opportunity to do big things for New England. The money, time, energy and talent put co-operatively into clean-up and community improvement work by the various Trade and Women's Clubs will bring important advantages quickly to both business men, wage earners and housekeepers.

Objects to Work For.

Thousands of working people have to live in dingy tenements or dark attics, and frequently in damp cellars, with inadequate ventilation, practically no sun or fresh air, and unhealthy sanitary conditions—while there are any number of work places, which, if kept cleaned up, painted up, plumbed up and aired up, would keep working women and men healthier and happier.

This great business men's undertaking, the New England Clean-up and Paint-up Movement, has for its object the rejuvenation of living and working conditions, not only during the May clean-up week, but as a regular going thing.

Shiftlessness and Poverty.

There is growing to be a popular demand for things promising more comfortable living conditions. Shiftlessness and poverty go together. The rejuvenation work undertaken by the New England Committee will benefit women wage earners as well as home keepers as few other movements give promise to.

There is unlimited financial backing, enterprise and talent behind the Clean-up and Paint-up Movement and if the various women's clubs work hand in hand with our trade organizations for civic pride objects, it will greatly advance the interests of all.

All in the Same Boat.

"Many different interests are all working along the same lines. We must get together," urge the New England Committee, "and make the most out of opportunity. Our Committee will co-operate gladly with any movement having renovating operations in view."

How to Start Clean-up Work.

A very good plan of operations in Clean-up work comes to the New England Clean-up and Paint-up Committee from one of the Women's Clubs of Mass. It refers to efforts among the school children, and the mode of procedure is as follows, viz:

"Each class in school should be organized into a Clean-up Circle. The officers of each circle should be a Regent, a staff of four officers and a Scribe. These officers, elected from the class itself, will have immediate care concerning their school rooms and classrooms, and under the direction of their teachers, may extend their work to streets and lawns, houses, yards and allers, and to any needs in their vicinity. You see, they begin in the centre and work out.

How to Organize a Clean-up Club.

Names. This Society shall be called the Clean-up Club.

Officers. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Board and Directors. This Board shall consist of seven persons, two of whom shall be teachers in the public schools. These officers shall be elected annually.

It is said there is about \$12,000,000 in the world. And 50 per cent. of the inhabitants control the last six figures.

The Cleveland physician, who ran over a holdup man has discovered a new and promising use for the automobile.

From a small boy's letter to his chum: "You know Bob Jones' neck? Everybody's Magazine."



THIS PICTURE SHOWS VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT PARK PLANNED BY RESIDENTS. FREDERICK LAW OLNSTEAD, THE NOTED LANDSCAPE GARDENER, SAYS: "VILLAGE IMPROVERS MUST NOT FORGET THAT THEIR WORK IS NOT FOR THE DAY ONLY, BUT FOR MANY YEARS." THE ABOVE PICTURE ILLUSTRATES THIS.

THE ANNUAL BATH



AROUSED OVER HOUSING CONDITIONS.

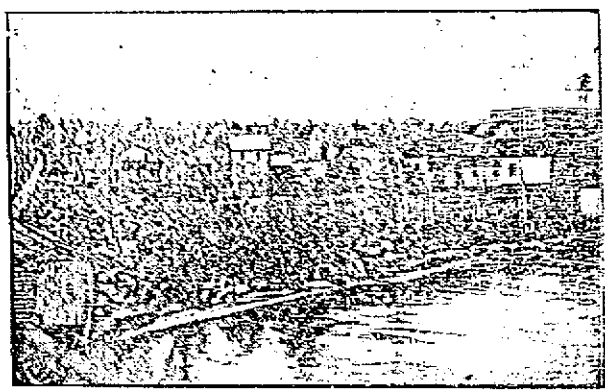
A recent issue of The Women's Magazine states that during the last few weeks Detroit Club Women have become thoroughly aroused over the housing conditions existing in some of the poorer districts in Detroit. They have interested the clergy who will help them in their efforts to raise a \$25,000 fund to improve the conditions where this class of people dwell.

It is not from the facts shown, so much as inability to meet the rents as suitable dwellings cannot be found. One case cited showed a family of eight living in three rooms, two of which had no outside windows.

The ladies are thoroughly in earnest and are carrying forward their campaign with much enthusiasm.

up of undesirable community conditions, May 3 to 9.

Dozens of cities and towns throughout New England have already signified their intention to join Boston in a crusade against dirt, rubbish, unsightly, unpainted and unsanitary places both outdoors and in, the first week in May.



AN UNDESIRABLE APPROACH TO A TOWN LIKE THIS HURTS IT AND LOWERS REAL ESTATE VALUES.

Facts About Deaths.

According to a French statistician, more than one-third of the population of France are over 40 years of age. Out of the total number of cases subjected to surgical treatment in France in one year it is estimated that about 57 per cent. were cured and 43 per cent. permanently improved.

Emily—Mamma, I don't feel well. Mother—That's too bad, dear. Where do you feel worst? Emily—in school, mamma.—Boston Transcript.

cors shall be elected every two months.

Articles of Purpose. The aim of this Club is village improvement.

First, its members agree to help Second, they undertake in general to do everything in their power to preserve the natural beauty of our village and in particular to assist in the removal of all rubbish and other unsightly conditions about their own homes and from all public grounds.

The above is the plan put in operation by Women's Clubs in a number of places.

First Village Improvement Society. This honor belongs to the "Laurel Hill Society" at Stockbridge, Mass., founded in 1853 by Miss Mary Hopkins.

The society came into existence through a clean-up campaign but has dealt largely with constructive work ever since. That is why Stockbridge, Mass., has always been one of the most beautiful towns in the country.

The Society's history illustrates fully the contention of the New England Clean-up and Paint-up Campaign Committee that once a place is solved with the clean-up and paint-up spirit the outcome is quite liable to be permanent work for community improvement.

Boston Woman's Municipal League.

This organization of women is one of the strongest of its kind in America. It is taking a great interest in the Clean-up and Paint-up week idea.

Mrs. Thos. Sherwin of the Woman's Municipal League, is Chairman of the Boston Clean-up and Paint-up Campaign Committee, and Mrs. G. A. O. Ernst, one of the active Civic Workers of Boston, is Secretary.

The Boston Committee is made up of representatives from each of the eleven Sanitary Districts in the City.

The Woman's Municipal League is an organization that has brought about many reforms, and has always been active in promoting healthful and cleaner living conditions throughout the City of Boston. It is a force for civic improvement not only in Boston, but throughout New England.

BOSTON CITY FEDERATION.

The Federated Women's Clubs of Boston are heartily in favor of Clean-up Campaigns. Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the Federation, writes the New England Clean-up and Paint-up Campaign Committee as follows: "For any neighborhood to do some one thing, at the same time, for the common good, is a strong help forward, toward 'Community Welfare.' Indeed we all know that a clean town means for its inhabitants more enjoyment, better health and a more valuable investment for property holders. For these and many other reasons I am in hearty approval of your work."

Three Thousand Boston Women.

The Women's City Club of Boston, an organization which hopes to have 3,000 members by May, has for its object the furtherance of individual and general good and to make Greater Boston a wholesome and pleasant place to live in.

All women's organizations will wish to aid in making New England the brightest, cleanest and most wholesome section of the country, in preparation for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, which will be held in 1920.

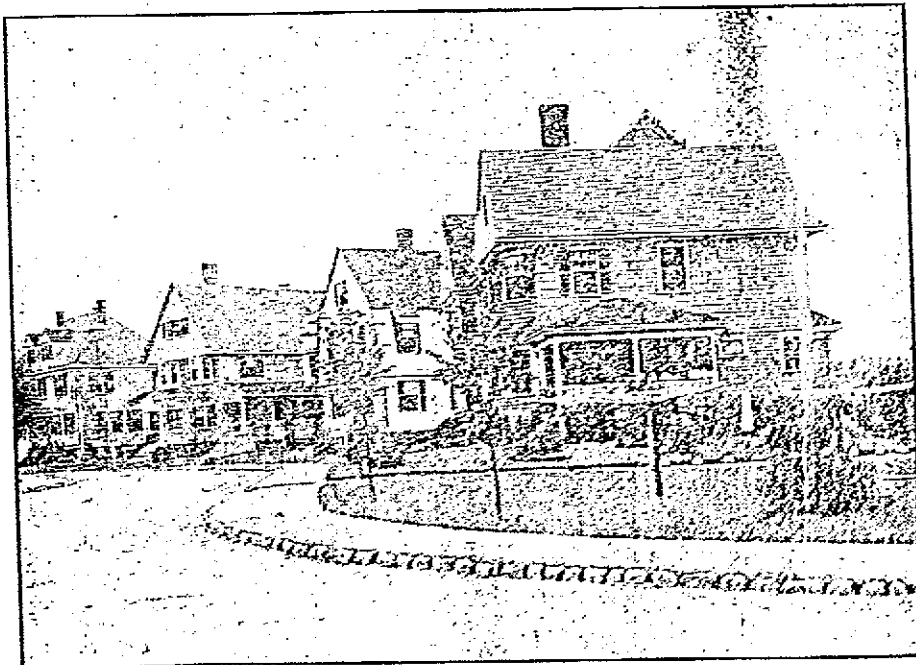
Towns Get What They Bid For. Secretary Edward T. Hartman of

the Massachusetts Civic League, a society whose work partly is to promote measures of social improvement, states that "towns get as a rule that for which they bid. Bad homes," Mr. Hartman says, "are responsible for a large percentage of the immorality which churches are trying to cure; they are responsible for a large part of the sickness in hospitals, dispensaries and nurseries, are trying to cure; and directly or through immorality and sickness they are responsible for much of the poverty the charities are trying to cure."

Bad Housing Lowers Values. "If people have to content themselves with abandoned dwellings, out-buildings and similar inferior homes, they will be an inferior type of people," continues Secretary Hartman, "because self-respecting people will not live in such houses. What is the result, therefore? It is this, that the occupants of such premises do not increase the taxable values because they live in inferior homes, and their so living tends to pull down other taxable values around them."

Such conditions bring little or nothing into the town treasury; on the other hand, the town has to meet the problem of education, police, courts, jails, hospitals, poor relief and so on."

Good Conditions Must Be Kept Up. "It is not enough to develop good homes; they must be maintained in good condition. The community will rise as the quality of its homes rises, and it will go down as the quality of its homes goes down. Civic improvement is a problem no community can afford to ignore. What is to be the drift in your town?" Secretary Hartman asks.



GOOD ILLUSTRATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD CO-OPERATION IN PAINT-UP AND CLEAN-UP. THE PURPOSE OF CO-OPERATIVE BEAUTIFICATION AND SANITATION IS TO CULTIVATE PUBLIC SPIRIT AND FOSTER TOWN PRIDE—TO QUICKEN INTELLECTUAL LIFE—PROMOTE GOODFELLOWSHIP AND PUBLIC HEALTH—TO IMPROVE HOMES AND HOME LIFE AND TO MAKE WORKING CONDITIONS LESS ARDUOUS—IT IS EVERYBODY'S AFFAIR.

Don't waste life in doubts and fears: spend your mind on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duty will be the best preparation for the hours of ages that follow it.—Emerson.

First Lady—Too bad! Mrs. S. always has such abominable weather, but her afternoon tea. Second Lady—Yes, she never puts out a fire in the kitchen of a London antique house.

"Kathleen's laugh is just what you need in a rainy day." "What was the result?" "Kathleen's laugh is just what you need in a rainy day." "What was the result?" "Kathleen's laugh is just what you need in a rainy day." "What was the result?"

It doesn't matter to say that we are not as good as we used to be, but it does matter to say that we are not as good as we used to be.

Children Cry FOR MOTHER'S CASTORIA

